

THE NEW ERA.

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This paper is responsible for the views expressed by its contributors.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

The National Labor Union at its recent meeting adopted the New Era as the organ of that body.

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The Whites Proscribing One Another.

What is the matter with the superior race? Two sections of it—North and South have exhausted all the resources of the politician in that ancient field of contest where giants fresh with colonial vigor contended; then in a more recent field the powers of first class Statesmen like CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER were invoked to settle controversies pregnant with dangers to the Union; and afterwards the myriad hosts of opposite institutions met on the field of battle in the respective interests of freedom and slavery; and then last of all comes the contest of reconstruction. Our pro-slavery friends have been beaten in one after another of all these contests. Slavery began with asking no more than a short toleration, it ended by claiming the divine sanctions for its existence, and in the dying throes of manumission, it dared its opponent to the arbitrament of the sword. It was beaten, but its disciples have learned nothing from defeat. The South will not understand, it is certainly not ready to yield to, that love of principle which built the ship and set the compass, and guided the helm which sent the Mayflower through dangerous seas, to an independent atmosphere, to meet with savage enemies. The South has never appreciated the invigorating nature of the Northern climate, nor the moral strength of New England ideas.

Still less does it seem disposed to analyze those elements in the Unionists, both North and South, which combine at once to win a battle, to use a victory and to heal the wounds of war. The South fights to-day with hate, proscription, and revenge. But these are not well-tempered weapons, and those who choose them are apt to fight at random.

This is really the fact now. The fiery-tempered Southerner tries to meet and turn back the army of patient Northerners who come into the South as well prepared to do battle with the Ku-Klux as he formerly was to contend with the secessionists. In the time of the war a Yankee soldier brought along with his disposition to submit to discipline, and his determination to save his country, a skill in mechanics and a sense of the dignity of labor, that found him prepared to mend a watch or an engine. He brought a social nature and a literary training, equal to writing a letter to move the Northern heart, or of inditing a dispatch, when his next command had fallen in battle, accompanied by a vigilance calculated to reveal the dangers of the situation and to secure aid in an unequal contest.

Now, many of this class still remain in the South. They have dropped all animosities, not simply because they were victors, but because, like honest men, they are satisfied with victory, as noble men should be with defeat.

Why will not our Southern friends accept the situation? Proscription is poor business; revenge does not pay; the disturbances growing out of lawlessness can do harm only to the South; and, above all, victory over this lawlessness is inevitable. If the South would honestly join with the North twenty years would bring about the rehabilitation of the South with a completeness and luxuriance undreamed of by the most enthusiastic and patriotic of Southerners.

The Pending Political Contest in this City.

There is now in progress here a political canvass for Mayor of Washington, the highest elective officer in the District of Columbia. As often happens in local elections, the contest here has assumed a good degree of national significance, and in its progress is likely still further to test the fidelity of Republicans to the principles professed and supported by the national Republican party.

It was here that the first experiments of emancipation and impartial suffrage were inaugurated.

It was here that those great measures of justice were most ardently urged by Republicans and most vehemently opposed by Democrats.

It is here that are gathered the Congressmen and the high executive officers that, by their fidelity to liberty and justice, have secured to the whole people the legitimate fruits of the successful contest for national perpetuity.

It is here that is seated the administration of President Grant, through whose wisdom and firmness the fifteenth amendment has been imbedded in the Constitution.

It is here, more than elsewhere, that public sentiment is directly influenced by the dominant political party of the nation.

And it is, consequently, here more than elsewhere that a merely municipal political contest will, to the people of the whole country, possess a more than ordinary and local significance.

In view of these facts and premises can the Republicans of Washington afford to set an example of dissension, of treason to the great national party to which, both they and the country are so deeply indebted?

Shall it be said, especially of the colored Republicans, that on the very ground where they were first endowed with manhood, they may have first gained their old enemies that they may the more effectually slaughter their friends? Is the time already come when colored men prefer their life-long enemies to their steadfast friends?

Can we as colored Republicans afford to desert a political organization, which alone has secured to them the right to vote and to be elected?

efforts with those who gave us only chains and slavery?

Can we safely desert faithful and positive friends for a possible, and probable opponents? Is it time for us as colored men to say, by our action here, that we want nothing more of the Republican party?

We think that time has not come. We say that Vigilance and Union are more essential now than ever before. Now the responsibility is upon ourselves. Now we have power in the ballot and, if we waste or divide that power we become the sport and tools of our life-long oppressors.

Our safety lies within the Republican party. Any other than a square Republican victory is our defeat. We shall certainly be cheated if we attempt to attain or share a triumph with the Democracy. Our friends in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia have tried that experiment to their sorrow.

Our safety lies within the Republican party. Any other than a square Republican victory is our defeat. We shall certainly be cheated if we attempt to attain or share a triumph with the Democracy. Our friends in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia have tried that experiment to their sorrow.

Hon. SAYLES J. BOWEN, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is well known to the people of this District and of the whole country as a life-long, active, and earnest supporter of the principles which underlie the Republican party. As such a friend of our cause, and as the regular and only Republican candidate in this contest, we shall support with such energy as we possess SAYLES J. BOWEN for Mayor of this city, and we earnestly enjoin upon every true Republican the duty and the essential importance of standing resolutely and firmly by the Republican candidate; and we warn our people against the danger of being led astray from the Republican party by the insidious misrepresentations of mercenary leaders among their own race.

Liberia.

We learn from some quarters that the tone of this Journal is thought to be inimical to Liberia, and while we know the best men of that Republic will hold us guiltless, we desire to reiterate what we have already said that we may not be misunderstood.

We would prefer to see Liberia of all other places the garden spot of the whole earth.

But that this may be done our brethren of Liberia must get rid of their "white laws."

We had "black laws" here once, but now there is not a clause in the National Constitution, or in any Congressional enactment large enough for even a mouse of inequality to hide behind. The emigration law even is a dead letter. It is President ROBERTS of CHROMA, or BLYNDEN choose to charge their allegiance, there is as much chance of their occupying a seat in the United States Senate as any among ourselves.

Surely a negro republic can afford to be just to the descendants of its own race. But while the word "white" remains in the Liberian constitution as a barrier to civil and political rights, it is impossible that justice can be done to either Liberia, the white race, or even to descendants of Africa seeking her shores for the purpose of helping her. Should any large number of colored people sail from these shores to create a war of complexions, which would be worse even than a war of races, because of the difficulty of defining who was "white" or who was not. HENRY CLAY, the greatest champion of colonization, so clearly evinced his sympathy with the blacks, that if some of his grand children were to land on Liberia shores, their complexion would be so much opposed to Liberian orthodoxy, as to color, that these children could easily be denied citizenship in a nation which their grandfather helped to found.

The nation's feeling in Liberia against this country, and in favor of England, through which nearly all Liberian commerce was diverted from our shores, and by which nearly all her imports and exports were diverted from the British commercial houses, had a just foundation in the past. But now, that the chains of commerce can be recognized without a sacrifice of the claims of manhood, it will be a great gain to our race if Liberia will enfranchise all white citizens, and thus powerfully aid in the creation of such a commercial intercourse as will be helpful to both countries and to both races.

Liberia needs capital. The race which has it in the greatest abundance she distrusts, though her people know that the absence of capital means slumbering enterprises, stagnation in trade, and above all, a lack of that aggressiveness which is necessary to win the domain of laissez-faire civilization.

God allowed a part of the negro race to be brought here as slaves. He made those slaves indispensable allies to their former oppressors in the salvation of the nation.

Our past sufferings have concentrated our every sympathy to freedom. Our past wrongs will remind us forever of the inviolability of human rights, and coming into freedom with the faculties of men but with only the experiences of children, the enthusiasm of youth in discharging new duties and enjoying new privileges will be transfused through all we do. A part of this enthusiasm will take the shape of affection for the people of that continent from which we were forced away.

Recognizing the truth that God in His permissive providence had as wise a design in the expatriation of those of our own race who founded Liberia, as he had in our importation to this continent we look before long for some Peter the Hermit who shall stir our souls with a desire as all-absorbing to rescue the continent of our ancestors from barbarism as that which characterized the crusaders in the attempt to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the desecrating feet of the Saracens.

Liberia cannot but see the inconsistency of her theory with her example. On grounds of mere consistency she ought to give as much as she asks. She asks equality for her race, and says she retaliated in the past because they were proscribed by our old laws. Well, thank God the cause is removed. Let our brethren follow by erasing all proof of the effects.

Would it not be a strange thing for GERARD BAYLOR, Esq., the Consul General of Liberia, in England, who has given thirty years' service to the Republic, and, unassisted, secured the recognition of its independence and its treaty stipulations in Europe, on going to Liberia to spend his declining years among a people he has served as few men in modern times have served any country, not to be able to own a home-stead—not to be able to deposit a ballot in a nation for which he had created almost every diplomatic relation—not to be able even to purchase a burying ground that his grave might be among a people to whom his life was so generously and successfully devoted?

SEND US YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the money with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

The American Missionary Association.

This freedom's society can make the double claim of age and fidelity. Long before the war it contended for a pure Christianity which carried freedom with it, and for an evangelical liberty which recognized Christianity.

It is at once the oldest of benevolent associations based upon the Sermon on the Mount and the newest of political organizations which recognizes moral claims upon the citizen. LEWIS TAPPAN, and men like him, snatched the brands of Christianity from altars where they were smoldering under the ashes of ministerial timidity and congregational apathy, and fanned them into new life. The burning of the homes of such men were often symbolical of the moral conflagrations which were destined to consume slavery itself. LEWIS TAPPAN himself was a notable instance of this sort of martyrdom, for his house, with its splendid appointments, was burnt to the ground because of his love of freedom and his fidelity to the oppressed. He has lived, however, to see the day when, in the same street of New York where his home was burned to ashes and his magnificent collection of artistic works destroyed, the negro walks to the polls and deposits his ballot without a property qualification attached to the exercise of his right, a mark to remind him at once of a republican anomaly and the disgrace of the race to which he is allied.

All honor to the gallant old soldier of freedom, the noble old reformer, and the saintly old Christian—LEWIS TAPPAN. His years still sit lightly on him, because they are supported on a healthy conscience and fresh sympathies which only a manhood like his could nourish. All honor to the self-sacrificing JOCKLEY and STEVEN, who carry on the great work with the same spirit and vigor imparted to it by its veteran leaders. JOCKLEY still is able to go to the rooms to watch the progress of the good work, although his labors and age would well afford reasons for rest; and the secretaries are always fresh with enthusiasm. As soon as the war commenced the suffering freedmen became their special charge, and they had the whole Christian world under tribute to enable them to carry out their plans. At different times they have had agents in Great Britain, who were able to draw revenue from France and Germany, and so enlisted the British heart, that they adopted the work as their own, and \$100,000 came to the treasury of the A. M. A. from these sources.

Under their fostering care school houses have sprung up all over the South for the benefit of those whom a few years ago it was a crime to teach, and high and normal schools have been added. Their missionaries have caught the same spirit, and wherever they have labored among the people the elevating influence of their teaching has warmed into life all those moral faculties which were so skillfully dwarfed by the teaching of the slaveholders religion. Yet it will take a long time to obliterate the results of this soul-defaming system, even under the care of such skillful workers. And in the meantime we would urge the cordial, the earnest support of these servants of God and renovators of disordered society.

Gen. Howard and the Bureau.

It is known in almost every hamlet of the United States that the official acts of General HOWARD are under investigation. Rebels know of the proceeding, because pro-slavery malignancy has spread the news with the water-mach of an anticipated feast. The colored people know through that sort of instinct which catches a meaning of evil for themselves in anything over which a rebel may rejoice.

Hence the results of this investigation are likely to be known almost as widely as the work of the Bureau has been felt. And this is the natural course of things.

When a great administrator brings his power to bear upon evil doing opponents, the hate he incurs from them always furnishes ready-made charges and insinuations to the hands of those whose incompetency or unworthiness have thrown them out of place under such administration. Thus it often comes to pass that the accredited are as great accusers as the bad hearted.

But there is a blessed compensation here. The history of a noble work, which becomes somewhat obscured by the friction of passion on the side of recent friends as well as on that of acceding enemies when thrown into the white heat of an investigation develops its leading features to be fixed forever like figures in a piece of porcelain. To change the figures: Gen. HOWARD will, by these charges against his administration of the Bureau have the features of his noble character engravured forever with the grand background of his philanthropic labors so harmoniously that the muse of history will find delightful employment in taking copies of a picture which Providence itself has painted. No true friend of Gen. HOWARD will regret the fact that, while his work was fresh in men's mind, and while he and his co-laborers were able to throw the true light upon his work there should have arisen an accuser like FERNANDO WOOD. Mr. WOOD is cool enough to follow in every step of this investigation, the minutest fact into its most hidden retreat, and he is both cunning and bold enough to distort such facts as he does not like, and to nail every admission he can turn to his advantage.

With that sort of generalship which belongs to minds out of tune with humanity he has blended the character of the accused with the cause he hates, and has gone to battle, not caring much about General HOWARD if he can only strike a death blow at the cause of which General HOWARD is the champion.

We repeat, all this is well. Hereafter the name of General HOWARD will have added to its lustre of fame the tender halo of a race's sympathy. The great warrior and humanitarian is to become either the martyr of political persecution, or else the hero of another victory, over party spite, as decisive as those already gained over rebellion and Ku-Kluxism.

The Colonization Society.

In view of the fresh and urgent appeals being made by the Colonization Society to get money to deceive our people and send them out of this country, where they are so much needed, we find it necessary to repeat some things we have already said.

We have said that the fostering agency of Liberian colonization was rotten in moral sentiment and hypocritical in its professions. With more than jesuitical deceit and unscrupulousness, it enlisted on its side negro-haters and negro aspirations for freedom. It even stole the reputation of the dying slaveholder in freeing his slave to swell its treasury receipts, and doomed his victim to expatriation and suffering on inhospitable shores under pretenses of generosity. The skeletons of men slain in savage warfare are spread all over the African continent, but in the hour of the resurrection each buried colonist will arise to tell a bitter tale of war against the savagery of civilization than beathodism can utter.

There were, of course, exceptions. All were not sacrificed; and many remain to this present to prove how futile are the efforts of bad men when they undertake to nullify the decrees of

God. The sophisms of CLAY, gilded though they were with a marvellous eloquence, never deceived the more intelligent of our people. Both instinct and reason taught them that from the nettle of national danger the negro would yet be able to pluck the flower safety. The majority of the best minds among us, therefore, advised our remaining here, and in the vehemence of their denunciation of the Colonization Society they have by some been supposed to be opponents of Liberia's success. All of us denounced expatriation as an outrage, and opposed even emigration, as being an admission of our having no country but Africa.

Events have justified the anti-colonizationists, but they have also drawn us nearer to Liberia. Now that exile from our own country is not sought under the guise of African civilization, our hearts are as much with Africa as with our own country.

Still we should be on our guard. The men who are active in the business of sending our people out of the country have never taken an interest in our race, except for such a purpose. But it seems to us the whole thing must be a cheat for these two reasons: First, they always send off the most ignorant of our race; and, secondly, they do it under pretense of helping the African heathen to an apprehension of Christianity. How wise and noble to send one heathen to convert another! How philanthropic to entice people from fruitful fields of labor here to go where all is strange and the people are without money!

We say, again, beware, brethren: you have an old enemy to deal with; and having cheated us before, we may look to be cheated again by those who make a living at the business.

Still Harping on the White Man.

The Eastern Shoreman says: "We want no policy doctors, no time-serving resorts. We want the State to be true to itself and the traditions of its past. Our cause is just, our principles pure and upright, and if we show the manliness to maintain them we will assuredly and perpetually triumph. Attempts to conciliate are only evidence of weakness—confessions of terror in the presence of mere threats. Let the constitutionality of the ratification of the amendment be tested in the highest tribunal of the land, and if it cannot stand the test let it be scented to the winds. If it stands, let us throw away past party lines and past party names, if need be, and taking the Constitution as our platform, 'A White Man's government' for our motto, and organizing as the White Man's Party, bring the issue between the two races to a focus, and let those despicable panders, who take the negro to their bosoms, be accounted enemies to their country and their kind, and be socially, morally and politically ostracized, until they and the semi-barbarous associates are swept, like the one to their native infamy, into obscurity and the other to impotence or entire extinction."

Now any man calling himself a journalist, should know better than this. The negro does not yearn for such "honors" and if he did how could he get in them without the consent of the owners? Then again how much room is there where such wild passions hold tumult? What kind of a bosom must it be which fights thus with the decrees of the Almighty!

Why should the Eastern Shoreman be angry with colored people. We did not sell ourselves into slavery—white men did it. We did not begin the war which ended in our emancipation—white men began it. We did not pass the reconstruction acts nor the 13th, 14th nor 15th amendments—white people did all this, and many good white people were among the workers of these results. Why should our race incur the enmity of the Eastern Shoreman for results to which they contributed but a subordinate part?

Does the Eastern Shoreman believe the white race superior to the black? If so why does it not let us alone, and quarrel with its equals? We ask for only the ordinary rights enjoyed by the Eastern Shoreman. We are not seeking its bosom, and we have no disposition to ascertain if it is a savory as the Eastern Shoreman, in its vanity, thinks it is. We ask only for bread and the right to earn it—for simple manhood, its rights and privileges. We ask in short, as the champion of his color asked long ago, "to be let alone."

But that is just what the Eastern Shoreman is not willing to concede. It wishes to nurse us, and as a hint to us to take to our bosom. Well we don't wish to be nursed. Failing to nurse us it tries to damn us by such language as we have quoted. Well we won't be damned either.

To Our Correspondents.

Nothing can go in our columns from contributors except original matter. Whatever you have to send us we will gladly receive, if written by yourselves, or condensed for the purposes of comment; but we cannot allow a mere reprint from other journals to appear in the New Era, unless we select it.

We are glad to have communications from all parts of the country, and all original ones will receive attention.

In this connection, too, we must urge upon our contributors a strict adherence to the rule of writing only upon one side of their paper. If they were printers, they would appreciate fully the necessity for this requirement; and as it is, we trust that they will at all times hereafter, give due heed to it.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Our friends must copy, if they wish to retain their original matter. We are greatly obliged with matter, and we gladly give the best place. If matter is worth publishing, it ought to be worth preserving by the writers; if it is not, it is not worth our filing. Let our contributors make a note of this.

Send us well-written articles from all parts of the country, as you have been doing, and we will give them a place; but if you never hear from them again, don't get angry.

Theories.

BY GEORGE RICE.

The extremity of ideas and actions are considered dangerous. Possessing principles not wholly unlike the Australian's boomerang, differing simply in their action by returning to please, and sometimes plague their inventors with redoubled force. New ideas and discoveries generally proceed from the skirmishers in the grand army of progress. Extremity seizes time and circumstances for the forelock. To do this it is sometimes necessary that not a few great facts and institutions be ignored. The customs of man retain and gather a hold upon him proportionate to their essential qualities. We criticize and estimate by comparative attainment. All life's phases have their established standards; consequently the mode of comparison by which we judge is calculated to reduce to its own level all that soars above it, as well as elevate that which lies below. Hence it becomes the main check and balance of human affairs, so long as principles of a theory can be weighed and balanced by its standard. The deductions naturally resolve themselves into facts, consistent with the sphere and scope of measurement. But when theories rise beyond the reach of present accomplishments; when we find them revolutionizing our philosophy and our judgments by modes of comparison and pre-established rule inadequate; when we find in the theory no counterpart of an existing fact, but elements of new creations directly antagonistic to established principles,

then human judgment often becomes inconsistent and vacillating, and in direct opposition to the principles by which it bases its decrees on the foundations of fact and logical inference, stamps the theory that it does not understand as the morbid vaporing of an enthusiast and fanatic. It is probably wise, however, that this check upon human castle-building should be. But the necessity of close, impartial judgment does not infer the entire ostracism of reasonable discernment; nor the fact of theories differing almost wholly, in comparison with existing principles and facts, infer their fallibility, however true it is that the existing facts are the standards by which we form opinions. It is not true that we can arrive at correct, lucid deductions of all theories by the application and comparison of existing laws and principles. The practical test is the most available means within the immediate province of man for reaching permanent conclusions.

But theories, albeit they have reached the primary steps of practical development, are not always calculated to withstand the test of practical application. It was that immediate practical application of the theories in advance of the ages in which they were developed, that stamped, at the time of their promulgation, some of the greatest minds the world has ever known as extremists and fanatics. It is that too quick test of the critic's pruning-knife to new ideas and opinions, that in cases of philosophy, State and Empire, has produced revolutions. To brand a theory as impractical, simply because it is a theory, and presents views and opinions inconsistent with our general knowledge of matter and fact, is to anticipate even more than the theory itself, and add to our own theorizing a smattering of prophecy. The immediate proofs and tests of simply avowed ideas and principles do not always develop their practicality or truth, as is quite often the case, the established laws, by which we test, possess few principles adequate to or in harmony with the matter tested.

When Galileo declared that the world moved, it was as natural then as now to gauge new ideas and discoveries, by the established laws and precedents of the age. His theories, if proven facts, would demolish some of the greatest principles of philosophy. Not only would it infer ignorance upon the part of the Cardinals before whom he attempted to demonstrate, but would sweep from existence the opinions of Lactantius, who believed the earth to be supported on fixed foundations, which extended endlessly downwards; of Heraclitus, who believed that it possessed the shape of a skiff or canoe; and of Leucippus, who supposed it to be of the form of a cylinder, therefore he was not even allowed to present his proofs, and for promulgating theories, that time and science have proven facts, he was pronounced a fanatic, and immured in prison for broaching "a proposition absurd in its very nature, false in philosophy, heretical in religion, and contrary to the Holy Scriptures."

That man is a fanatic, who steps farthest than the bounds of present attainments, to externalize established laws, precedents and customs, is seemingly an attack on human philosophy. The world moves, and so must all human knowledge, natural and moral. Although human perfectibility is limited, it is plainly inconsistent with the progressive principles philosophy advocates, for it to stake out and prescribe the boundary of this perfection.

To accept theories as invariably the precursors of fact, is to ignore all previous investigation and forethought. But if a theory is an idea of the mind in relation to the conceived principles of any particular subject, or a proposition which the understanding sees to be true, and which may be ideally proven by applicable reasoning, then it is necessary that the reasoning and the theory be consistent; then philosophy can easily develop or disprove the theory's feasibility. But when the idea is diametrically opposed to the standard means of deduction, and debars all known means of solution or disproval, has the philosophy that finds its laws inapplicable and inadequate towards arriving at any definite solution the authority to denounce the theory as impracticable? It is impracticable; but this fault lies not in its elements and principles so much as in the power that wields the modes of solution. Certain means must be taken to develop certain ends. But when the applied means possess elements inconsistent with the ends to be developed, the harmony of reasoning is destroyed, and positive, immediate deductions and solutions are impossible. Although science in her rapid advancement plants her footsteps firmly on accomplished facts, there is a volatile "will of the wisp" that genius constantly holds before it as the pilot-fish foreruns the shark, men theories stand always in advance of the present. Genius is only itself when, with the eagle's flight, she swoops into spheres teeming with new creations, dashing off the great outlines of new structures, and leaving the details for the plodding steps of talent.

In the ideal dreamings of the poet and the leaping conjectures of the enthusiast, philosophy may find few flowing springs of usefulness. The wildest conjectures of the theorist have been proven facts. "I'll put a griddle round the earth in forty minutes." Fantastic theory, so far above the limits of reasoning and science, as to favor of nothing but that wild midsummer's fairy "trickery pump." But now a swift-footed page from Shakespeare's little elf skips like a flash between the continents, and the fact of to-day seems more surprising than the theory of yesterday.

The Gentle Lamb and the Fervent Wolf.

That gentle and milk-white lamb, the Hon. Fernando Wood, has undertaken to expose that horrible and demoralizing wolf of a General Howard, by telling the country how greedy he has been gobbling up the funds of their bureau funds, and we know not what besides. The House of Representatives have directed an inquiry to be made into the matter, and in due time the world will have an opportunity to see the theory of what a saint is this accuser, and what a hypocritical sinner the accused. Meantime—to speak more seriously—the country may perhaps be permitted to infer, as after all these weary months of hard work, the enemies of General Howard (who freely made some of these charges more than a year ago at the convention in the First Congressional Church) have succeeded in securing in Congress an advocate no higher than Fernando Wood, that nobody need feel called upon to abate their confidence in the General's character as a Christian and a gentleman, until some shred of evidence shall be produced in that direction. Meanwhile those who are acquainted with the inside workings of the telegraph, and who know how easy it is for a busy man to keep his hands and quarters to the public sentiment along the wires, may expect a good many paragraphs in the daily Washington telegrams, darkly hinting mysterious impressions of evil in this thing, which may find their explanation in the knowledge that a prominent newspaper correspondent in Washington is one who is not sparing of this crusade against the man who, of all our Christian soldiers, stands nearest the heart of the good men of the land.—*Congressionalist and Boston Recorder.*

Colored men voted at the annual school meeting at Portland, on the 4th instant, for the first time in Oregon.

JOHN PRINTING of every description done with promptness, and in the best style of the art, at the New Era Steam Printing Establishment.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Celebration in Baltimore.

On Monday the sub-committees of the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for the grand procession and demonstration of the colored citizens of Baltimore in commemoration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, held a meeting at the Rooms of the Republican State Central Committee, and were assisted by a committee representing the Executive Committee of the latter body, and authorized to co-operate in making the necessary arrangements for the proposed celebration.

INVITED GUESTS.

After the transaction of business of no public interest, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to receive the invited guests, and otherwise assist the Executive Committee on the day of the demonstration:

Samuel M. Evans, Washington Booth, Wm. A. W. Denison, Wm. J. Albert, E. Stirling, Jr., Geo. C. Mansel, Hugh L. Bond, Geo. Small, H. Stockbridge, Sam'l M. Shuman, Thos. M. Smith, Wm. H. Shipley, Ed. R. Petherbridge, J. M. Cushing, John R. Askew, John M. Proud, Jas. T. Caulk, Chas. C. Fulton, John L. Thomas, W. T. Henderson, Robt. Turner, E. Needles, John Needles, Sr., Col. S. Marsh, Capt. James Hughes, E. A. Abbott, John H. Longmeyer, Thos. M. Smith, Gen. Adam E. King, Edington Fulton, John T. Enser, John H. Longmeyer, John Lee Chapman, R. H. Kennard, Col. Wm. L. Schley, Geo. R. N. Howerman, Col. Thos. Wilson, Wm. Kimball, Thos. Waters.

WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED.

Dr. H. J. Brown, Master of Ceremonies, then gave a statement of the work of his committee. He said that invitations had been extended to all the gentlemen named below to participate in the ceremonies on the 19th inst., and other invitations would be sent out during the present week. Letters had been received from some of those named accepting the invitation, and others declining to attend on account of business or other engagements, but the Executive Committee thought that in some instances this action would be reconsidered. The committee, he said, hoped President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Postmaster General Casswell, and all the Cabinet would honor the occasion with their presence. The names of the gentlemen who had been invited were read as follows:

President U. S. Grant, B. H. Kennard, Esq., Vice President Colfax, C. H. Gatch, Esq., Maj. Gen. Howard, Col. R. N. Howerman, Hon. H. B. Revels, Hon. Jacob Tomer, Hon. J. L. Garrison, Esq., Hon. S. Mathews, Esq., Gov. John W. Keely, Hon. J. E. Smith, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, S. Shomaker, Esq., Geo. B. Ford, Esq., W. Booth, Esq., Sella Martin, Esq., Bishop A. W. Wayman, Hon. Charles Sumner, Thos. G. Baker, Esq., Hon. Henry Wilson, Dr. C. W. Cadden, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. J. H. Webb, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, John Needles, Esq., Rev. H. H. Garnett, Col. G. W. Z. Black, Thos. Smith, Esq., E. E. Ewing, Esq., Peter Steiner, Esq., Ex. Gov. Newell, Hon. W. Seabrook, C. C. Fulton, J. G. King, Esq., Hon. A. Stirling, Judge Hugh L. Bond, Wm. C. Denney, Esq., Hon. R. T. Banks, C. F. Corkran, Esq., S. M. Evans, Esq., John L. Thomas, J. L. McPhail, Esq., Hon. Wm. A. Denison, Jas. Whitehouse, Esq., Hon. B. F. Ford, Esq., Wm. J. Nichols, Edington Fulton, Esq., J. T. Hand, Esq., Hon. J. L. Chapman, W. H. Loudemil, Esq., R. M. Proud, Esq., W. M. Emerson, Esq., Gen. Adam E. King, W. H. Council, Esq., Col. E. F. Goldsborough, J. T. Hines, Esq., J. M. Cushing, Esq., S. T. Hines, Esq., John McFarlane, Esq., N. M. Woods, Esq., E. R. Petherbridge, John T. Enser, Esq., Col. C. M. E. Ewing, Esq., Board of Police Com. Henry Stockbridge, Col. T. R. Rich, missionaries.

A large number of letters were then read to the committees, among others the following from:

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1870.

Dr. H. J. Brown, Baltimore.

Dear Sir: It is with sincere regret that I have been compelled by the prior claims of public duties to decline the many invitations I have received